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"POMRIL"
(PURE APPLE JUICE).
\$4.00 PER ONE DOZ. QUARTS.
\$6.00 PER TWO DOZ. PINTS.
SOLE AGENTS—
H. PRICE & CO.
12, QUEEN'S ROAD.

Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857

JUBILEE
PILSENER BEER
IN HOCK BOTTLES.
PER CASE OF 4 DOZ. QTS. 1 \$18.
" " 6 " Pts. 1 \$18.
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No. 13,478 號捌十柒百肆千叁萬壹第 日柒初月肆年柒十二緒光 HONGKONG, FRIDAY, MAY 24TH, 1901. 伍拜禮 號肆十式月伍壹零 九一零 號 4 PRICE, \$2 PER MONTH

WATSON'S
"E"
VERY OLD LIQUEUR
SCOTCH WHISKY.
A. S. WATSON & CO.
LIMITED,
THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.
[a1632]

CUTLER, PALMER AND CO.
WINE SHIPPERS SINCE 1815.
Who have consigned their Brands to Hongkong
for over half a century.
Apply to G. C. ANDERSON,
Hongkong, 13, Praya Central
47

JOHN WALKER & SONS'
FAMOUS
KILMARNOCK WHISKY.
This World-renowned
FINE OLD HIGHLAND WHISKY,
Sole Shippers—CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
is obtainable in Hongkong of their Agents,
SIEMSEN & CO.
Hongkong, 1st January, 1901. [a49]

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S
PRICE \$10.75 PER DOZEN
NET
"SPECIAL BLEND" WHISKY
Blend
of Selected
Distillations of the
Finest Scotch Whiskies
Apply to
SIEMSEN & CO. Hongkong. [a48]

HONGKONG HIGH-LEVEL TRAM
WAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.
TIME TABLE.
WEEK DAYS.
7.30 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
8.00 a.m. to 8.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
8.30 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
9.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
11.30 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
2.15 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
3.30 p.m. to 4.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
4.30 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
5.30 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
6.30 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
NIGHT CARS.
8.45 p.m. & 9 p.m. 9.45 to 11.15 p.m., very 1 hour.
SUNDAYS.
8.00 a.m. to 8.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
8.30 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
9.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
10.30 a.m. to 1.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
1.00 p.m. to 1.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
1.30 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
5.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
6.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
7.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.
Extra cars at 11.30 p.m. and 11.45 p.m.
SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the Com-
pany's Office, 38 & 40, Queen's Road Central.
JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 1st April, 1901. [a508]

VICTORIA
CYCLE
EMPORIUM.
THE pleasure of cycling consists in having
a first class Machine, and the above Es-
tablishment is always looking in this respect.
We are Agents for the famous "NEW
HOWE" and "MONOPOLE" CYCLES,
and we also supply fittings of every description.
Repairs executed with promptitude and skill.
Enamelling a specialty.
McKIRDY & CO.,
43 & 45A, QUEEN'S ROAD EAST.
Hongkong, 4th April, 1901. [a548]

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY
PORTLAND CEMENT.
\$5.00 per Cask of 37½ lbs. net ex. Factory.
\$3.00 per Bag of 250 lbs.
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 2nd July, 1900. [a5102]

WILLIAM MACLEOD, D.D.S.
DENTIST.
BRACONFIELD ARCADE.
(Opposite Hongkong & Shanghai Bank.)
Hongkong, 10th November, 1900. [a76]

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.
BEDSTEADS.
100 BEDSTEADS IN BRASS AND IRON
AND ALL BRASS.
100 WIRE SPRING MATTRESSES.
TO MAKE ROOM FOR NEW STOCK, LANE, CRAWFORD & CO. ARE
OFFERING THE ABOVE AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES. AN INSPECTION
IS INVITED.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.
CUTLER, PALMER & CO.
ESTABLISHED IN LONDON IN 1815.
SHIPPERS TO CHINA FOR 75 YEARS.
Their Brands are favourably known all over the World.
The following are some of their Stocks with the undersigned—

SUPERB OLD COGNAC, C.P. & Co.'s INVALIDS' PORT
\$22.50 PER DOZ. \$20 PER DOZ.
Distinguished by 4 Stars on the label.
This fine Wine is old, soft, and of grand flavour.
See analysis and certificate by Professor Cassal

ANOTHER FINE COGNAC, \$18.75 per doz.
Less old than the above.
DOURO PORT,
\$14.25 PER DOZ.
A fine, full, and fruity wine.

THE ELITE OF WHISKY—
THE "PALL MALL,"
\$20 PER DOZ.
11 Years old, the finest quality shipped.
Each bottle bears an Analyst's certificate.

C. P. & Co.'s OWN SPECIAL
BLEND WHISKY,
\$10.75 PER DOZ.
Very soft, palatable, and mature.

EVERYBODY SHOULD TRY THESE ITEMS, THEY ARE UNEQUALLED AT THE PRICE
AGENTS—SIEMSEN & CO., HONGKONG. [a47]

CHAMPAGNE.
JUST LANDED, A FRESH SUPPLY OF
POMMERY AND GRENO, SEC. AND
EXTRA SEC.
PER CASE OF 1 DOZEN BOTTLES... \$55.00
" " 2 " 1 BOTTLES... 58.00
Telephone No. 75.
SOLE AGENTS—

CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & CO.
15, QUEEN'S ROAD, WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.
Hongkong, 24th May, 1901. [a40]

COTTAM & CO.
HONGKONG HOTEL BUILDINGS.
CELLULAR CLOTHING.
LIGHT, DURABLE, and COOL.
A FULL STOCK OF
TENNIS SHIRTS, DAY SHIRTS AND SINGLET. [a41]

WATKINS, LIMITED
66, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG

CHEMISTS
AERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS
CIGAR DEALERS COMMISSION AGENTS, &c.

PHOTO-PLATES, PAPERS
GRAPHIC AND CHEMICALS.
EASTMAN'S KODAKS, FILMS AND ACCESSORIES,
DEVELOPING AND PRINTING UNDERTAKEN.
A. CHEE & Co., 17A, QUEEN'S ROAD, HONGKONG. [a44]

THE VICTORIA DISPENSARY
HONGKONG.
AERATED WATERS.
SIMPLE AERATED WATER. SODA WATER.
LEMONADE. GINGER ALE.
SARSAPARILLA. RASPBERRYADE.
TONIC WATER. LEMON SQUASH.
SPECIAL TERMS to Hotels, Clubs, Messes and other large consumers. [a39]

W. BREWER & CO.
NEW BOOKS AND NEW EDITIONS. JUST LANDED.
NEW STOCK.
SLAZENGER & SONS
TENNIS GOODS.
E.G.M. RACQUETS.
SPECIAL DEMON RACQUETS.
RENSHAW RACQUETS.
WIMBLEDON RACQUETS.
Complete Sets of Tennis in a Box with Key.
SLAZENGER'S BEST TENNIS BALLS
GUT REVIVER.
WRISTLETS.
PRESSES.
Also
AYRES, FORBES, and all the
LEADING MANUFACTURERS.
23 & 25, Queen's Road, Hongkong. [a37]

THE CLUB HOTEL, LIMITED.
No. 5-B, BUND, YOKOHAMA.
THE above Hotel, with 70 Rooms, is centrally situated, faces the Harbour, and offers all the
comforts of a home. The Cuisine is in charge of a French Chef. The Manager's wife
devotes herself specially to the welfare of the Lady guests.
All Passenger Steamers are met by the Company's Steam Launch.
Telegrams addressed to "Club Hotel," Yokohama, will ensure the attendance of the
Hotel Commissionaire at the Railway Station to meet arriving guests.
Trains from Yeh 4.00 per diem upwards. Special terms for a prolonged stay.
A. H. CAMPBELL,
(Late of the Florence Hotel, Kandy, Ceylon),
MANAGER. [1166]

REMINGTON TYPEWRITERS
WITH ALL REQUISITES.
SIEMSEN & CO.
SOLE AGENTS.
[a500]

TABLE DELICACIES
JUST RECEIVED.
SALT PIGS' FEET, SALT MACKEREL, SALT HERRINGS, SALT SALMON BELLIES.
FRESH METTWURST, CERVICAT-WURST, SALAMI, SAUCISSON DE LYON.
SARDINES (All Kinds), LEMONS, PICKLES, OLIVE TOMATOES, &c., &c.
FRESH CHEESE—GRUYERE, CAMEMBERT, NEUCHÂTEL, ROGEEFORT, LIMBURGER,
YOUNG'S AMERICAN, McMOREN'S (In Jars).
OLIVES (All Kinds)—SPANISH, FRENCH, and AMERICAN.
FRUITS (Evaporated)—APRICOTS, PEARS, PEACHES, CHERRIES, PRUNES, FIGS.
JAMS (All Kinds, in Tins or Jars)—ENGLISH, FRENCH, AMERICAN.
DRY VEGETABLES—LENTILS, GREEN PEAS, LIMA, RED, PINK BEANS.
CONFECTIONERY (All Kinds)—ENGLISH, FRENCH, AMERICAN.
Apply to—
G. GIRAULT, 6, Queen's Road, Central. [a45]

UNITED ASBESTOS ORIENTAL
AGENCY (LIMITED)
SOLE AGENTS IN
HONGKONG, CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, FOR THE
UNITED ASBESTOS COMPANY, LTD., LONDON.
CONTRACTORS TO H. M. GOVERNMENT.
MANUFACTURERS OF THE BEST QUALITIES OF ASBESTOS PACKINGS &c.,
"GLADIATOR" Packing for High Pressures. Recognized by leading Engineers to be the
best combination of Metal and ASBESTOS ever introduced. Reduces friction to a minimum or
Piston and Valve Rods, and is absolutely imperishable. "GLADIATOR" and "VICTOR"
METALLIC BOILER JOINTS as SUPPLIED to H. M. and other FOREIGN NAVIES.
ASBESTOS "SALAMANDER" Non-conducting Boiler Covering Composition used exten-
sively by the British and American Navies. ASBESTOS FIREPROOF COLOUR and
FUNNEL PAINT. "SALAMANDER" Lubricating and Cylinder Oils of the Best Qualities.
"CAURICEDALE METAL" Anti-friction Plastic Metal, recognized by engineering experts
to be the best Metal in the Market.
ESTIMATES GIVEN FOR EVERY DESCRIPTION OF WORK.
Chief Superintendent... THOMAS SKINNER.
Superintendent... ARCHIBALD KITCHIE.
DODWELL & CO. LIMITED, General Manager [a46]

CHAMPAGNE "MONOPOLE."
HEIDSIECK & CO., REIMS.
PURVEYORS TO
THE IMPERIAL and ROYAL COURT at BERLIN.
THE IMPERIAL ROYAL COURT of AUSTRIA.
THE IMPERIAL COURT of RUSSIA.
347

CARLOWITZ & CO. Sole Agents.
ENTERTAINMENT
HOTEL

GRAND CONCERT,
to be given at the
CLUB LUSITANO.
TO-MORROW (SATURDAY),
the 25th May, 1901, at 9 p.m. prompt.
by
PRIMA DONNA
SNTA. ADELINA BONIN,
Assisted by Lady and Gentlemen Amateurs,
and
Conducted by Prof. A. GALLUZZI.
ADMISSION:—
Reserved Seats... 82
Tickets can be obtained and plan seen at the
Secretary's Office, Club Lusitano, on the 22nd
May, from 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.
Hongkong, 23rd May, 1901. [1325]

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.
A MEETING OF SUBSCRIBERS and
MEMBERS interested in ordering
SUBSCRIPTIONS GRIFINS for next
Race Meeting will be held in the Chamber
of Commerce Room, City Hall, TO-MORROW
(SATURDAY), the 25th inst., at 12 o'clock
noon.
By Order.
T. F. HOUGH,
Clerk of the Course.
Hongkong, 22nd May, 1901. [1312]

INTIMATION.
GOLD MEDAL PARIS 1878 1889.
of Highest Quality
and having Greatest
Durability are there-
fore CHEAPEST.
JOSEPH GILLOTT'S
The Only
Award
Chicago, 1893
NUMBER ONE SAFETY BANKERS.
Barrel Pens, 225, 226, 232
Slip Pens, 332, 333, 257, 166,
404, 7400.
In Fine, Medium, and Broad
Points.
THE NEW TURNED-UP POINT. [261]

INSURANCE
HAVE YOU A PENSION
To look forward to?
If not write at once and obtain a copy of the
STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE
CO.'S "PERFECT PENSION" SCHEME.
Better than the Savings Bank.
For Full Particulars of the Scheme, apply to
DODWELL & CO., Ltd.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 12th February, 1901. [4-a068]

HONGKONG HOTEL
A First Class Hotel in every respect
Elegantly Furnished Reading, Music, and
Smoking Rooms.
Dining Accommodation for 250 persons.
Hydraulic Elevators to every floor.
Cuisine of the best.
Hot and Cold Water throughout
Wines and Groceries imported specially from
Europe and America.
Electric Lighting in the Billiard Rooms.
Wines, &c., cooled by Refrigerator.
All Hotel Linen washed on the premises by
Machinery.
Bedroom Accommodation—132 rooms.
Fire Extinguishing Mains on every floor
CHARGES MODERATE. [150]

THE PEAK HOTEL.
City Office: 7, Duddell Street. [905]
HOTEL CRAIGLEBURN.
PLUNKET'S GAP, The PEAK, near the
Tram Terminus.
Tel. 58.
For Terms, apply to the
MANAGER.
Hongkong, 2nd July, 1900. [53]

THE WAVERLEY HOTEL.
ICE HOUSE STREET, HONGKONG.
A
FIRST-CLASS PRIVATE HOTEL.
Handsomely Furnished and Exceedingly
Spacious Rooms.
Very MODERATE TERMS to FAMI-
LIES by the DAY or MONTH. [51]
THE CONNAUGHT HOTEL

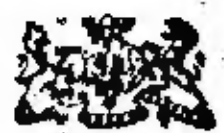
A FIRST CLASS HOTEL of 45 Bed-
rooms, elegantly furnished.
The Hotel is situated near all the Banks and
Principal Offices in the Colony.
Special Attention paid to the Comfort of
Guests.
Cuisine excellent; under Experienced Ma-
nagement.
Terms Moderate.
A. FONSECA,
Manager.
Hongkong, 1st December, 1899. [52]

KOWLOON HOTEL.
THIS HOTEL is situated in a quiet
locality, away from the din and distur-
bance of the City, and surrounded by a deli-
cious Garden, it is an ideal place of Residence.
The building stands on an eminence, giving a
magnificent view of the Harbour and the
City of Victoria. It is within easy access of
the Kowloon Wharves, where the principal
Mail Steamers disembark Passengers, and from
which there is a regular ferry service to Hong-
kong.
Bowling Alloys and Billiards.
The Accommodation Excellent.
J. W. OSBORN, J. H. DOWNS,
Proprietors.
Hongkong, 8th September, 1900. [677]

THE HONGKONG PASSENGER'S
TRANSFER CO.
20, LEE YUEN STREET EAST.
ACCEPTS ORDERS to TRANSFER
BAGGAGE to all parts of Hongkong,
also from Ships to Shore and to Outgoing
Vessels, thus saving Travellers all trouble and
unnecessary expense. Our Launch meets all incoming
Passenger Boats.
W. H. G. MORDEY, Manager.
Hongkong, 20th May, 1901. [a1202]

HING KEE HOTEL.
(ESTABLISHED 1873)
MACAO.
THIS First-class and well-famed establish-
ment is pleasantly situated in the centre
of PRAGA GRANDE, facing south, with a
charming view of the sea on the front. Com-
fortable and well furnished Bed-rooms.
Cuisine Excellent. Prompt Attendance.
Terms very Moderate.
L. HING KEE, Proprietor.
Telegraphic address "HINGKEE" [1919]

INTIMATION.



A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

THE LEADING MANUFACTURERS

OF

AERATED WATERS

IN THE FAR EAST.

We are now making Aerated Waters

only at our NEW WEST POINT

FACTORY, which is openly situated facing

the sea, and is the LARGEST and BEST

FITTED SODA WATER FACTORY in

the FAR EAST.

ORDERS WILL BE

RECEIVED AS USUAL.

A. S. WATSON & CO.

LIMITED,

AERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS

ESTABLISHED 1841.

Hongkong, 22nd May, 1901.

[35]

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.
Only communications relating to the news columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR.
Correspondents must forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not for publication, but as evidence of good faith.
All letters for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.
No anonymous signed communications that have already appeared in other papers will be inserted.
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Telegraphic Address Press—A.B.C. Code.
P.O. Box 38. Telephone No. 12.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 14, DES VŒUX ROAD CL.
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

HONGKONG, 24th May, 1901

LORD LANSDOWNE'S statement in the House of Lords this week made public the suggestion to the Powers of the British Government as to the raising by China of the indemnities demanded from her. Following on Viscount CRANBORN'S statement in the House of Commons last week as to the unwillingness of the Government to sanction an increase of the Tariff, unless this were accompanied by the abolition of the *lekin* dues, we have at last an important declaration of policy. To commence with, Great Britain is in favour of a reduction of the huge indemnity demanded by the Powers. The demand has been swollen to its exorbitant proportions by claims of France, Germany, and Russia, and there is perhaps little chance of these Powers reducing their demands, though what special title they have to exacting the uttermost furthering from China is not obvious. If it may be presumed that the sum demanded cannot be reduced, in spite of the desire of three nations at least, Britain, the United States, and Japan, there only remains the method of collection to be settled. China, as we have seen, proposed to pay 450,000,000 taels in thirty annual instalments, 10,000,000 taels to come from the Salt Revenue, 2,000,000 from the native Customs, and another 2,000,000 from *lekin* dues. Certain of the Powers are in favour of a loan jointly guaranteed by the nations interested. The British Government opposes the latter proposal, and suggests as an alternative that certain sources of Chinese revenue, not yet specified apparently, shall be earmarked and bonds issued to the amount required for payment of the indemnities. A receiving Board would be constituted to collect these revenues and to pay them over to the creditor Powers. The

advantage of this plan, it is contended, is that if China should default, the Powers affected can concert together and compel China to pay. Thus no Powers will be unduly favoured to the exclusion of others. It is hardly possible to pronounce definitely on this plan, until we know how the money required is to be raised—what sources of revenue, in fact, are to be earmarked. In itself, the constitution of a Board to collect the money and distribute it again to China's creditors secures fair treatment for all concerned if the original demands are fair. But this of course is not yet guaranteed; on the contrary, some Powers are claiming very much beyond their fair shares. Some adjustment of claims should precede the adoption of the British proposal, if it is to be adopted. This point is precisely the one on which we have heard nothing whatever of a trustworthy nature. It is impossible therefore as yet to feel that we are yet within easy distance of a real and lasting settlement.

Yesterday the French gunboat *Styx* arrived from Canton and the U.S. transport *Iris* from Yokohama.

To-day being the anniversary of the birthday of her late Majesty Queen Victoria, no business will be conducted at the Magistracy.

The *Hongkong Weekly Press*, containing the special article by "Scrutator" and the correspondence on "Municipal Freedom," will be published to-morrow morning for the home-ward English mail.

The Japanese cruisers *Hakidate* and *Isukushima*, which have been on a visit to Bangkok, left that port for Hongkong on the 11th inst. They had a great reception at Bangkok.

M. Delcassé has stated that 2,000 French troops have already returned from China, and that the rest of the expeditionary force will return as soon as the remaining clauses of the collective Note of the Powers have been fulfilled.

The Band of the Madras Light Infantry will play at the Hongkong Hotel to-morrow evening from 8 p.m. to 9.30 p.m. Programme:—
March "Iolanthe" Sullivan
Selection "A Burlesque" Kappey
Song "The Silver Path" Bevan
The Yeoman of the Guard Sullivan
Waltz "A Summer Night in Munich" Cellier
Airs "O God" Contern
"God Save the King"

It is understood, says a contemporary, that "Dad" Ferrell, the veteran actor of the Dallas Co., has been solicited to write a book entitled *Thirty-five Years of Theatrical Life in the East*, and when he has six months or so to spare he intends to devote some of his amazing energy to this literary effort, and those who know him can entertain no shadow of a doubt but that he will get through it with safety and credit.

A rumour, which has been traced to a Hongkong source, says the *S. F. Press*, is to the effect that the Royal Welsh Fusiliers will come to Singapore towards the close of the year. All that can be said is that that is the expected, and the probable. It may be taken as pretty certain that Mr. Brodrick's policy of marine garrisons for minor coaling-stations has collapsed by this time. That being so, recourse would be had to the usual routine, particularly as indicated in the Army Estimates for 1901-02.

With regard to plague in Calcutta, a telegram from that city on the 5th inst. says:—Recently several Chinamen have died here of plague. Yesterday the leading members of the community paraded the streets in gay procession chanting hymns and praying on the way from one joss-house to another. The musical instruments were specially brought from Rangoon for the purpose. The sight was unique in Calcutta and attracted a large crowd of sightseers.

According to a dispatch from Shanhsikwan to the *Asahi*, administrative offices have been established by the Russian authorities at Harbin, Kirin, Mukden and Honchun, with branches at Taiten, Kinking, and fourteen other places. The directors of the offices are army officers, who are provided with civil and military staffs. The authorities have also issued some new regulations for the collection of taxes. This is what is called by the Russian Government "quietly awaiting the course of events," a Japanese contemporary suggests.

A Japanese residing at Osaka and hailing from Okuyama, being content to live on his wife, says the *Kobe Chronicle*, after some days of severe agitation evolved a plan whereby he might earn his living with the least possible trouble to himself, while at the same time acting as a sort of negative public benefactor. The fact that the City authorities pay five sen each for dead mice and rats was the opening through which he saw his way to fortune. He accordingly laid out his capital in the purchase of some white mice—probably not being able to get the brown variety—and commenced business as a mouse-reser. From time to time he repaired to the various police stations with one or two dead mice, for which he received the stipulated reward. One Sunday morning, however, his cupidry got the better of his prudence, and he took seven young mice to a police-box. The policeman recognised the man as having before visited the box on a similar errand, and his suspicions being aroused asked the man where he had caught the mice. The policeman said that he had found a nest. The man explained that the nest must be removed at once, and he would go to the man's house to see it was done properly. The nest proved to be a lot of mice-cages, many of which were found in the man's room, each tenanted by a white mouse. The mouse-breeder was last reported to be at the police station.

Prince Henry d'Orleans, who is on a tour in the east, has been on a short visit to Pnompenh.

A London telegram of the 6th inst. says:—The doctors have forbidden Ranjitsinghi to play cricket for some weeks.

The Government of Burma has been asked to submit proposals for additional Military Police to replace the troops now in the Southern Shan States.

It is said in Bangkok shipping circles that the steamers *Phra Chula Chom Klao* and the *Phra Chom Klao* will fly the German flag on their next visit to Bangkok.

As Harman's Circus is now occupying the attention of Singapore, the rival circus, "Warren's," which was to have gone to Singapore, has decided to tour Java first.

The *Calcutta Englishman* in an editorial paragraph has expressed regret for the strictures passed on the sanitary condition of Ahmednagar, the new location for the Boer prisoners in India.

The election at Monmouth to replace Mr. Rutherford-Harris who was nominated for bribery has resulted in Mr. Lawrence, the Unionist Candidate being returned by a majority of 343 votes, Mr. Lawrence polled 4,604, and Mr. Spicer, the Radical Candidate, 3,261.

A despatch dated Simla, 7th May, says:—Only 3,298 plague deaths occurred in India last week against 4,093 in the preceding seven days. The principal improvement is in Bengal, the North Western Provinces and the Punjab; while Bombay and Karachi cities are recording a small increase each.

It is stated that the Eastern Extension Telegraph Co. has entered into a contract with the Netherlands Indian Government for supplying and laying, on account of that Government, a cable between Java and Borneo. The cable is now being manufactured, and is expected to be laid during the current half year.

THE PLAGUE.

During the 24 hours ending at noon yesterday there were reported 27 cases of plague and 24 deaths (all Chinese).

All the European patients in Kennedytown Hospital, we are informed, are improving in condition, as also is Mr. F. Collins, who is being treated at his residence, 6 (not 3) Cairne Road.

CANTON.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

Canton, 21st May.
PORTUGUESE CONSUL GOES ON LEAVE.
On the 21st inst. the Portuguese Consul-General, Mr. J. H. C. Crespo, with Mrs. Crespo, left Canton by the *s.s. Fushan* to go home on sick leave. A number of persons went on board to bid them farewell, and the Portuguese band was also there playing the "Hymne de Canto." The street leading to the steamer-wharf was lined with a guard of honour under Capt. Yeung. Shortly after the farewell toast, in which the Consul expressed his regret at having to leave Canton on short furlough, and courteously thanked those present, the steamer left, followed by a steam launch with the band on board playing. A lot of fire-crackers were let off. The Portuguese Consulate is in charge of the British Consul General, Mr. B. C. G. Scott.

GENERAL GASELEE.

An article on General Gaselee appears in the *Daily News* by Mr. Frederick Coleman, in which he states:—
Lieutenant-General Sir Alfred Gaselee is not only an experienced soldier, but a far-seeing and able diplomat as well. The work which was placed in his hands when he was sent to China last year and given command of the British forces in that part of the world was of such character as would necessitate the exercise, on his part, of the combined military knowledge of the soldier and the judicial ability of the statesman. The General arrived at Peking in the morning. By night we heard many a story of his indignation at the lack of preparation. The statement that the Legation could not have held out forty-eight hours longer than they did calls forth much criticism as being exaggerated, yet it was made by certain men among the business who generally know what they are talking about. At all events, General Gaselee was responsible for the arrival of the Allies in Peking at the date they finally did reach that city, which reflects much credit on his action in pushing the expedition forward, whether or not its arrival a week later would have achieved the same result.

So much for General Gaselee's dash and enterprise when such characteristics are called upon. But important as military skill is to military operations, it was not more so in China last year than were common sense, sound judgment, and tact. More than once during the march to Peking, the days of preparation for it, and the days which followed its successful termination, did the judicial ability of the General make itself felt in international councils. In General Barrow, General Gaselee had a Chief of Staff of rare judgment, and one who has laboured hard and well to assist his superior in the arduous duties of the Chinese campaign. I remember seeing General Gaselee ride down the front of the British line with General Schweitzer, the Russian Commander-in-Chief, on the morning of Aug. 29, just prior to the historical triumphal entry into the Forbidden City. General Linevitch is an old man, with white hair and moustache, a face of singular strength, perfect set in the middle, and an altogether magnificent appearance. As the two Generals passed down the lines of the Indian contingent, of which General Gaselee was so proud, it was a noble sight. His keen eyes lighted with conscious pride at the excellent appearance of his command, his fine figure showed at its best advantage on horseback, and the well-worn expression came to the minds of every Anglo-Saxon. He certainly looks every inch a soldier. His officers are very fond of him. He is genial, and easy to approach, and conversant with. His manner is simple and unassuming. One talks with the General but a moment before becoming positive that he is an eminently just and good man, as well as a wise one.

TELEGRAMS.

"DAILY PRESS" SERVICE.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.]

THE CRISIS IN CHINA.

LONDON, 22nd May, 4.10 p.m.

BRITAIN'S SUGGESTION AS TO THE INDEMNITY.

Lord Lansdowne in the House of Lords stated that the British Government had suggested that China should pay the Powers in bonds representing the indemnities, and should earmark certain sources of Chinese revenue, the yield being paid to a special receiving Board for distribution among the creditor Powers.

ITS ADVANTAGES.

The advantage of this arrangement, Lord Lansdowne said, is that should China default, the Powers affected could by collectively concerted action be assured of compelling payment.

BRITISH EXPEDITION RETURNING.

3,300 British troops leave China immediately. It is hoped that there will be further reductions shortly.

REUTER'S SERVICE.

LONDON, 21st May.

THE BOER INVASION OF CAPE COLONY.

The new Boer invaders of Cape Colony are officially estimated at 800. They are establishing a base to the south of Ventersdorp.

THE BOER PRISONERS.

The Boer prisoners have now reached a total of 18,398.

COUNT VON WALTERSEEE.

It is persistently reported that Count von Waldersee will leave China in the middle of June. He will visit Japan on his way home, and be the guest of the Emperor during his stay there.

LONDON, 21st May.

THE CHINESE INDEMNITY.

Lord Lansdowne has suggested to the Powers a plan whereby China is to pay the indemnity by bonds representing each Power's share, certain revenues to be earmarked for payment, and the bonds to be payable by a special board, which will distribute to the Powers. In case of default by China, all the Powers to be collectively affected.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions expressed by our correspondents.]

MUNICIPAL FREEDOM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."
Hongkong, 22nd May 1901.

SIR,—It is evident that the present newspaper agitation for municipal freedom is the outcome of past failures in sanitation and attempts to improve the health of the Colony. Although we have introduced and adopted a new and elaborate system of drainage, concerned nearly the whole surface of the Colony, and whitewashed the houses of the city twice every year for the past seven years, plague is still with us. In certain respects it is worse, several Europeans having already succumbed to the disease.

If plague, malaria, typhoid and kindred diseases are to be stamped out, money must be spent; and the Government cannot help sacrificing its revenue and the wealthy landlords their incomes.

In improving the sanitation of the Colony, there are many points which require careful study.

Two questions of paramount importance are—
1. Improvement of the drainage system.
2. The housing of the inhabitants.

The present system of drainage, although perfect in its way, is unsuitable, for the following reasons:—

The drain pipes are too small, and are liable to get choked.

The pipes are difficult to clean, and also the numerous traps and gullies.

The joints of the pipes interfere with the free passage of sewage and induce the mud and rubbish to settle.

The rotting rubbish and stagnant sewage matter is just the stuff to breed plague germs. Rats and other drain-termini and insects get inoculated with these germs, rush out into the open for fresh air, die in the houses, poison the air, and so help to introduce the disease to man.

Mosquitoes breed in countless millions in the stagnant water and sewage of the traps and gullies and drains, and who can say that they, together with fleas, are not transmitting agents of plague, malaria, typhoid fever and other dreaded diseases?

The mosquito plague from which we are at present suffering, obliges us to sleep with closed curtains at night, thus compelling us to shut out fresh air and breathe the warm fetid air inside the curtains, to the detriment of our health. I need not mention that they torment and worry the life out of us at times; for I think I can get many willing testimonials on this point.

The traps of the drains being open day and night, the poisonous gases escape from them, and pollute the surrounding atmosphere. The

stench around traps is sickening; and what medical man dare say that such a state of the atmosphere is not injurious to health?

The air of nearly every ground-floor in the Colony is contaminated and charged with poisonous sewer gas, and the wonder is that there is not more sickness.

Before the system of traps and gullies was introduced, we had very few, if any, mosquitoes, and none of the abominable stinks which often greet our noses as we pass along the streets of the city. We were also free from plague! But, of course, I don't mean to say that the drains are the sole cause of plague, as doctors say there are other agents at work.

It is useless to cover the traps with bags and chloride of lime, and to pour gallons of Jeyes' Fluid and other disinfectants down the drains. This is only cheating ourselves. The protection is imaginary, and money is wasted.

Why not remove the causes of the present deplorable state of affairs by (a) introducing covered drains, rendered cement-concrete, drains, where advisable (these give a smooth channel and allow of the free passage of sewage); (b) abolishing the mosquito and germ-breeding system of traps and gullies, or if this cannot be done, covering these up during the dry season; (c) introducing more covered manholes; (d) introducing high sewer-ventilating pipes; (e) adopting surface drains for houses, with traps and ventilating pipes in the yards, and lastly, but most important of all, erecting large flushing tanks on the high levels for the thorough flushing of the sewers with salt water pumped from the harbour. The sewage should not be allowed to pollute the harbour—as witness the state of the Praya as low tide—but should be pumped and carried out to sea.

The last item means a heavy annual expenditure, but if we want to keep our city fresh and healthy and free from plague and other diseases, we must be prepared to pay for it. Better spend money sensibly and effectually than waste thousands of dollars annually on imaginary preventive measures, expensating and annoying alike to body, mind and temper.

From drains we come to houses.

The proper housing of the inhabitants is of the greatest importance to the health and prosperity of the Colony. The inhabitants, especially the poorer class of Chinese, are packed together like sardines. The houses are high in proportion to the width of the streets and lanes, and there is a total absence of light and air. The various flats are low and suffocating, and lacking in proper ventilation. Fresh air cannot circulate through them and neither can the sun's rays penetrate to their dark and fetid interiors. In fact in many of the houses are crowded and situated in dark damp lanes where even at daytime lights have to be but by the occupants of the ground and first floors before they can see their way about. Such places breed plague and disease, and it is no wonder that the plague clings to the Colony so tenaciously when there are so many "breeding" localities in existence.

I would suggest that the Government lay out a model town on the New Praya (East), at Causeway Bay or at Kowloon by erecting twin houses, fronting wide streets, and with lanes between every alternate pair. This would give thorough ventilation, and tenants would have the benefit of fresh air and sunlight. The side walls of each pair of houses could be erected with large windows, and the party or dividing wall ventilated by means of circular windows or ventilators in order to insure a free passage of the air. Kitchens and bath-houses could be erected at the rear of each block.

Some may argue that such a scheme would be very expensive and wasteful, but in consideration of the benefits to be derived, I think it worth while sacrificing a little money and land. Such houses would bring in higher rentals, and a better class of tenants.

Of course it would be impossible to deal with all the existing houses in this way, but on old houses being demolished for re-erection, I think it would be well for the Government to pass a law making it compulsory for landlords to erect where convenient and advisable, twin houses under the condition that the loss in the value of land is made up between them proportionately.

The Government will have to suffer loss through compensating the landlords, but the money can well be spared in consideration of the benefit which the Colony will derive from such a change. There will be more breathing space, the value of house property will be enhanced and new localities will have to be opened up for the Colony's surplus population. Workmen, artisans and coolies will have to remove to the suburbs, the congested state of the city will be relieved, and a flourishing system of tramways will be the result.

The game is worth the candle, the treasury will benefit in the long run, and Hongkong, as the third shipping port of the world will prosper by the means of the continued presence of plague, it is quarantined year after year by the various ports and trading centres of the world? It is therefore clear that for crying evils we need drastic remedies.

For tropical countries public baths are a necessity, not only for coolies, but for all classes of the community; and H.E. the Governor deserves the thanks of the Colony for being the first to introduce them. At present they are run at a loss to the Government, but in a couple of years time they will be the means of adding to the revenue of the Colony.

In dealing with plague patients there is a point which requires careful study, and which may lead to riots and strikes as in India, if not attended to in time. I hope the Government will give this point its serious attention. I mean the transfer of the sick and dead from the Colony to the mainland of China. It is a concession which the Chinese are praying for, and for which I believe they have already petitioned the Government. The removal of the sick and dead can do no harm to the Colony, but the contrary, as it will

relieve the place of its sick and dead, thereby decreasing the chances of infection and future outbreaks. Of course it will be necessary to register and supervise these departures as in previous years. Thousands and thousands have died and been buried in and around Canton, and any sensible man can see that the few from Hongkong are but a drop in the ocean.

Doctors may argue that this would be spreading the disease, but the argument is silly, when everything is taken into consideration. Nature will do her work.

There is nothing the Chinese dislike so much as to have the bodies of their friends and relatives buried and burnt in quicklime, another method of cremating them.

If the Chinese want to leave the Colony for their homes, and the Chinese Government has no objection, I cannot see why the Hongkong Government should not allow them to go. The present enforcement of the Convention is a farce. Although the Venice Convention forbids such removals, it was drafted for European countries, and the drafters of the convention being quite ignorant of the conditions prevailing in the Colony and the mainland, the Home Government should be approached through H. E. the Governor with a view to amending the law as applied to Hongkong and granting the concession prayed for by the Chinese.

Hoping others will come forward with better schemes for the benefit of the Colony.—Yours, etc.,

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."

Hongkong, 23rd May.

SIR,—"Scrutator's" valuable and thoughtful letter to the *Daily Press* has set free a flood of opinions, wise and otherwise, concerning this most important subject, the general result being an absolute disregard of the main principle which should govern a discussion of this nature, namely, the inalienable right of a man to manage his own affairs and control his own expenditure. The concession of this principle is the basis of the foundation of all municipal organisations, as diametrically opposed to that system of Governmental oligarchy under which we profess to be governed in Hongkong and in one or two other places. It is a laid down axiom that, before complete, or even partial, municipal freedom can be granted any community, such community must have demonstrated its absolute fitness to receive the boon, and that Hongkong has done this many years ago, we think, an admitted fact. It is not our ability or otherwise, however, with which the Government is concerned when they decide to prohibit us becoming municipally free; it is because of the so-called Imperial interests involved which, when all is said and done, are quite as much matters of local interest. The advantages of municipal government of the people, by the people are many and manifold, but it will only be necessary to instance a few of the more important. In the first place, it ensures the management of local affairs being entrusted to a body of men intimately acquainted with and interested in the requirements of the community; secondly, it ensures a prompt and speedy recognition of local needs, and the equally prompt action of giving effect to them; and, thirdly, it is by means of Municipal Government only that the wants and necessities of the community can be made plainly apparent to the higher authorities. These are reasons in favour of municipal freedom which we do not imagine can be gainsaid. On the other hand, and particularly in reference to Hongkong, what is there to be urged against it? Unless it be a valid reason that might be justified in dominating right, we can discover none. The miserable farce which has been played out at the Sanitary Board has nearly reached the fall of the curtain, and public opinion is intensely exercised as to what sort of play will be staged next. It surely cannot be intended to continue on with the Sanitary Board fiasco, despite the attitude of the public towards it, and because of its absolute failure in catering to our requirements? This would be the very perfection of folly indeed. No, it is very evident that the whole municipal system in vogue in Hongkong will have to be remodelled, even if vested interests have to suffer in the process. It is the Government of the few for the many that we need, not that of the few for the capitalists, which is actually the system under which we exist, and against which we have long protested in vain. To secure this, absolute municipal freedom is the only means, and surely among the many enlightened citizens of Hongkong there must be many ready to lead a crusade in its favour.

MEDICO.

PLAGUE TREATMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."

Hongkong, 21st May.

SIR,—I shall thank you if you will be good enough to spare a space in your well-known paper. The plague during the current year is of a very virulent form, and it is a pity that many foreigners have also fallen victims to this scourge. The case occurred of one of the leading brokers, Mr. R. M. Moles, and his removal to the plague hospital and death, has prompted me to make a few suggestions, which I hope will not be in any way against the ruling of the Government. I simply suggest that the patient is at first quite unaware that he is attacked with plague, and as long as he is at his own place, and treated by his own doctor, well and good, he thinks that he is simply ill and will get through; but as soon as he is removed to the plague hospital, he knows where he is, and fear and surroundings in many cases have a bad effect, and a weak-minded patient dies sooner. If the patient be allowed to be treated at his own place, or, of course, isolated, and only one or two attending who keep no company with the rest of the family, I think, as far as my knowledge goes, plague patients who can afford it are treated in their own place by their own doctor, and if necessary

by the doctor in charge of the plague hospital. Cannot this system be adopted here? In Bombay a house in which such cases occur is at the moment closed, disinfected, and after a lapse of time, say ten days or even more, that house is reoccupied. Some houses in which more than five cases occurred were closed by the authorities altogether. Is it done here? If so, well and good; otherwise the plan suggested will be a vast improvement.—Yours, etc.

ANTES.

PARSEES AND PLAGUE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."

Canton, 22nd May.

Sir,—There have already been two deaths from plague in the small Parsee community in Hongkong since the outbreak in 1894; but it is much to be regretted that their religious scruples are not taken into consideration at all by the plague authorities, as is done in India. Perhaps the fault lies with the Parsees themselves, that they do not bring this fact to the notice of the authorities, that the dead body of a Parsee is laid by his own men in his coffin, and that it should be witnessed by at least two men of the community, and the touch or glimpse of an outsider is desecration, disrespect to the dead one, and calamity to the family. The people in the hospital notify the death to the friends and relations after a very long time, and before they turn up coffins are nailed, put away on one side, and are liable to be changed with those of the Chinese. It is devoutly to be wished that, in future, friends or relatives will be immediately informed of the sad occurrence, and the coffin not nailed till they are allowed for due ceremony and decent burial by their co-religionists. There have been deep grumblings amongst the elder and more religious section of the Community, and it behoves the authorities that they do not give unnecessary cause for such grumbling, after they know these religious scruples, and see that proper sanitary precautions are taken by them.

A PARSEE.

THE WANCHAI WAREHOUSE AND STORAGE CO., LTD.

An extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above Company was held at the office of the General Managers, No. 5, Queen's Road Central, yesterday afternoon, for the purpose of considering and (if thought fit) approving of an offer for the sale of the whole of the Company's property on Marine Lot No. 29, and Island Lot Nos. 438/42, 413/61, and 413/62.

Mr. J. G. Schuler occupied the chair, and there were also present, Messrs. H. Broderson, J. Orange, E. Osborne (Consulting Committee), H. Oldenburg, A. G. Morris, A. Haupt, C. W. Dickson, A. Shelton Hooper, A. O'D. Gordin, F. Smythe, G. T. Suth, Hon. J. J. Bell, and Mr. A. von der Heyde.

The Chairman said—Gentlemen, it is only a short time since we last met, but we are forced to take a decision upon what we expected regarding the position we are placed in by the Fraya East Reclamation scheme. You have been invited to go into the particulars of information and estimates of cost bearing on this question, which we had prepared and have been open to your inspection during the week. In the first place we might say how we stand if we take part in the reclamation and take over the land which will accrue to our Marine Lot No. 29. According to estimate it will be about 64,000 square feet building ground. In a few months time would be required to definitely bind our selves to the scheme, and the first thing apart from our share in the cost of the preliminary survey would be that we would have to find about \$20,000 for the guarantee required by the Government. On this amount probably interest would be lost for five years. At present we have no available money at all, as all our income has been promised to you as dividend.

I understand that the intention is to go on with the reclamation as quickly as possible and the worst feature for us is that at the very outset, our present lease with the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co. will be endangered. Probably owing to the Reclamation, now in active progress at the Naval Yard, the siting up of the foreshore in front of our Marine Lot has begun to such an extent, that the lessees experience already now difficulties in bringing cargo-boats alongside the pier at all times. A clause in the lease gives them the right to cancel at one month's notice as soon as any Reclamation impedes the traffic. To your Committee and to my mind, this is a contingency, which must be faced at no distant date. As soon as this happens we shall lose at once all our income; not only that, but the approach from the sea being stopped, it will be impossible for at least highly important to continue using our buildings as godowns. There would be no other alternative, but to pull down at once, and build Chinese houses. Before we could start we would have to pay off the mortgage of \$150,000. To meet this payment and guarantee fund to the Government before mentioned, we could call up all our capital, \$82,500 per share or \$102,500. As this is, however, the only reserve we can call upon, you will readily see that this does not help us much further, because money is at once required for starting and completing such rebuilding. In Committee we have given very carefully into this matter on the basis of estimates prepared by experts, which have also been open to your inspection and we find that a large amount of capital is required for which the return is not good enough to justify us in recommending this plan to your approval.

Our signature to the Reclamation agreement would, however, not leave us anything else to do and we would not also have to go on with the development of the new reclamation. This again would require a very heavy outlay for the Reclamation itself, for building there of godowns on the Fraya and a block of Chinese houses inland. It would take a very long time till all this would be completed and in the meantime we would have to be content with a very much reduced income. We had prepared detailed estimates of cost of developing in the manner described the whole of our property and of the returns that may fairly be expected, which you had the opportunity to inspect, and we suppose that after going into those figures showing the very extensive capital required you will agree with your Committee and myself that it would be a very difficult matter for us to carry such a great scheme successfully through.

Our considerations forced on us the conclusion that it would be advisable to sell now all our property if possible and we had before us an offer we thought fit to entertain. I cannot do

better than reading to you the correspondence that passed on the subject:

Correspondence was then read.

In going into this offer we have taken every means at our disposal to arrive at the proper value of our property. Very much depends of course whether a more or less sanguine view is taken of the future and we have received one valuation, without details, however, which is higher than the other. The other estimates, however, going closely into the cost and the returns to be expected also include the closest calculations we could compile on this particular point. You will have seen that it is a rather complicated matter. We further enquired into the value of land in the neighbourhood, and we found that sales have taken place of Marine Lot property with the right of reclamation on terms which seem fully to bear out these detailed estimates. As the latter nearly agree with the price offered we felt justified in putting this proposal before you for your consideration. All the particulars on which we based our opinion have been at your disposal and I endeavored to give in the foregoing all further information, the decision now must rest with you. I shall be glad to answer to the best of my ability any questions. I will now propose the following resolution:—

That this Meeting do approve of the sale of the Company's property Marine Lot No. 29, Island Lot Nos. 438/42 to 413/62 to 615 with buildings thereon to the Hongkong Land Investment & Agency Co., Ltd. at the price of \$300,000, on the conditions contained in the correspondence between the General Managers and Messrs. Vernon & Smyth, dated 12th April, 3rd May, 8th May and 15th May respectively, and that the General Managers do take all necessary steps for carrying out such sale as soon as reasonably possible.

On the motion of the Chairman, seconded by Mr. Dickson, the resolution was carried.

The meeting then separated.

POLICE COURT.

Thursday, 23rd May.

Before Mr. Hazeland.

THE CHARGE AGAINST AN INSPECTOR OF BUILDINGS.

The hearing of the charge against Percy Thomas Crisp, Inspector of Buildings, Public Works Department, of accepting a bribe of \$40 from one Chung Sun Ku, was resumed, Mr. Bowley, Crown Solicitor, prosecuting, and Mr. Francis, K.C. (instructed by Mr. Roope), defending.

The complainant, Chung Sun Ku, who had already given evidence, was not present in court, and his cross-examination by Mr. Francis was consequently reserved.

Mr. Bowley called Mr. P. Tooker, Acting Assistant Director of Public Works. Mr. Tooker said—The defendant is an overseer in the Public Works Department, and carries out the duties of Inspector of Buildings under my supervision. He was appointed about six months ago, and was engaged in England. His salary is \$1,800 a year, with exchange compensation and share allowance. It is part of his duties to produce a list of the buildings in the report produced about 30th January. The report produced by the defendant, and relates to repairs necessary at 31, Hollywood Road. In consequence of that report I issued notice A on 4th February, and on 8th February letter B, from Messrs. Leigh and Orange, was received at the Public Works Department. The letter was referred by me to the defendant on 9th February to report thereon, and on the 11th February he sent me report H. The report is a sketch of the repairs necessary at 31, Hollywood Road. (Mr. Tooker produced the report.)

The report produced, the letter shown me steps were taken. The letter shown me was received on 18th March from Messrs. Leigh and Orange, and concerns the house at 30, Hollywood Road. The letter I referred to Mr. Chatham (Acting Director of Public Works), with whom I went to inspect the house, but found it locked up. I ultimately arranged for a joint inspection with Mr. Leigh, and produce a letter from that gentleman, dated 3rd April, to Mr. Chatham, in which Mr. Leigh made an appointment to inspect the house with myself and Mr. Chatham. We inspected the house on 4th April, and as a result letter C was sent to Messrs. Leigh and Orange. The defendant was not present at the inspection. We did not at that time examine the roof of the house from the outside and from the inside no defects were visible. On 12th April the defendant reported on the roof, stating that it was dangerous to the public. This report (K) was referred to Mr. Chatham, who, in a memorandum, requested me, in company with the defendant, to inspect the roof. We made a joint inspection on the morning of 15th April, and on the same day I drew up a report to the Director of Public Works recording my opinion that the roof was decidedly dangerous. The letter shown me is one from Mr. Leigh, dated 17th April, making Mr. Chatham to serve the usual notice on the owner of 31, Hollywood Road, as, on learning what repairs to the house were necessary, he had informed Messrs. Leigh and Orange that he would get his own contractor to do the work. In consequence of a note from Mr. Chatham on letter M, I issued notice E on 20th April, of which the defendant was aware. On the back of letter M the defendant showed me a memorandum referred to a sum of money, which was taken out on 24th April. The side wall at 30, Hollywood Road has not been rebuilt or repaired in any way, but was shored up by my directions. To my knowledge nothing has been done to the roof. The defendant has a desk in my room at the Public Works Department, and attends daily at nine o'clock or half-past nine in the morning. His stay in the office depends on his work. I remember the complainant coming to my office at about ten o'clock on the morning of 24th April. The defendant was present, and he and the complainant had some conversation. The defendant also spoke to me, and said—"Chung Sun Ku wants to know what he is to do to the roof and wall of 31, Hollywood Road. My duties take me along Hollywood Road this morning; shall I go with him to No. 31, and explain on the ground what he is to do? I can show him better on the ground." I said—"Yes, you may go," and he and the complainant left the room together. The defendant did not return to the office that day, he having been arrested, and on the next day I took out a summons against the complainant calling upon him to shew the substance of 31, Hollywood Road and pull down the western wall and roof. That summons, owing to certain irregularities, was ultimately withdrawn, at the suggestion of the magistrate, in order that a new notice should be served. It would cost about \$1,000 to rebuild the western wall and roof of 31, Hollywood Road.

By Mr. Francis—About a week after the defendant's arrest I examined the roof, externally at 31, Hollywood Road, with Mr. Chatham. The defective side wall was visible from the outside. We could not see the defects in the roof when we first visited the house on 4th April on account of the defective light and the great height of the roof. When we did inspect the roof I felt that the notice dated 5th February and the report by Mr. Crisp which led to it, were perfectly justified, as were

his other reports with reference to the state of the house. The shoring up of the wall was done by the Public Works Department, the complainant, although warned by the defendant, refusing to do the work. The fact that the defendant had communicated with or spoken to the complainant two or three times before he formally complained to me was not unusual. I and the defendant had necessarily to stay our hands until the Director of Public Works decided on Mr. Leigh's application. I am responsible for the carrying out of the work connected with the inspecting of buildings, and Mr. Crisp is under me. Strengthening plates on the Western gable would have been visible from the public road. Mr. Crisp knew well that any work done on buildings would have to be passed by me, and it would have been madness for him to tell the complainant to put in one tin-roof in place of ten. Nothing, in fact, that Mr. Crisp could do or say would have saved the complainant from doing the whole work over again.

As things stood, the roof would have had to be pulled down before the wall. The special inspection of the roof from outside was made by me and Mr. Crisp, and when we were leaving the building Mr. Crisp made a complaint about the complainant. He said—"Chung Ku has been offering me some cigars," I replied—"He is evidently a dangerous man, and you must be very careful not to accept anything from him." Defendant answered—"I would not think of doing so. I have been nine years in London, where I am content to remain, and of that sort, and I never did accept anything. If he continues to offer me bribes I will make an example of him." That is the substance of what the defendant said to me. The complainant had given the Department trouble before through not doing work asked of him, and had been summoned. From February to April, the complainant was up at my office several times to my knowledge, while this matter was pending. Mr. Crisp was continually complaining about the complainant, whom he could not find or get to do anything. It was my business and Mr. Crisp's to keep an eye on the man and on the work to see that he was moving, and if Mr. Crisp saw him or sent messages to him while these questions were pending, he was quite within the scope of his duty. I remember, shortly after he arrived in the colony, the defendant suggesting my giving him a letter so that people should know who he was but as that was unusual, I did not entertain the suggestion. The defendant then proposed getting a card with his qualifications printed in Chinese, and I said there was no objection to that. I told Mr. Bowley of the conversation on 15th April between myself and the defendant as we were getting into our chairs.

By Mr. Bowley—I did not see Mr. May, so far as I remember. The complainant in December was summoned by Mr. Crisp in connection with houses 25 and 27 Hollywood Road, and was made to rebuild the party wall there. We also wanted him to rebuild the front wall at No. 27, but afterwards, on finding that the wall was not so dangerous as it at first appeared to be, we withdrew the requirement to pull it down. The ceremony of the requirements of the Buildings Ordinance is a very small portion of my duties, but it is the defendant's sole duty, and his reports to me would carry great weight.

By his Worship—Mr. Crisp's original report on the front wall at 27, Hollywood Road appeared to me, when I visited the place, to be quite justified. This concluded the examination of Mr. Tooker, who was in the box for over two hours. The further hearing was adjourned till Thursday morning, 30th inst., at ten o'clock.

MILK SELLING.

His Worship gave the following decision in the case in which Li Ping, shopkeeper, 43, Wing On Street, was prosecuted by Dr. Clark, Medical Officer of Health, for selling condensed milk in an unwholesome state, and in an unfit condition for human food:—

The defendant was summoned before me on the 21st May, 1901, under Section 21 of the Public Health Ordinance, 1901, for he unlawfully did expose for sale certain food intended to be used as human food, to wit, tins of condensed milk, such food being unfit for human food.

It was proved in evidence to my satisfaction that the defendant was in possession of tins of condensed milk, and that he intended to sell them at No. 43, Wing On Street, on the 10th May, 1901, expose for sale tins of condensed milk which were unfit for human food.

Section 21 of the Public Health Ordinance, 1901, is as follows:—

"Any member or officer of the Board duly authorized by the Board in writing may at any time between the hours of six in the morning and six in the evening enter any shop or premises used for the sale or preparation for sale or for the storage of food to inspect and examine any food found therein which he shall have reason to believe is intended to be used as human food, and in any case any such food appear to such member or officer to be unfit for such use he may seize the same, and the Board may order it to be so disposed of, as to prevent it from being used as human food."

"Any person in whose possession there should be found any food liable to seizure under this section shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one hundred dollars."

It was contended by Mr. Hastings, the solicitor for the defendant, that before the defendant could be convicted "I must be satisfied that he had a guilty mind, that the milk, the subject-matter of the charge, was unfit for food."

The subject of *Mens Rea* in Criminal Law is thus dealt with on page 136 in the latest edition of "Maxwell on the Interpretation of Statutes":—

"As *Mens Rea* or a guilty mind is, with a few exceptions, an essential element in constituting a breach of the Criminal Law, a statute, however comprehensive and unqualified it be in its language, is usually understood as silently requiring that this element should be expressed or implied. How far ignorance or erroneous belief of a fact is material to its offence is a material question which has given rise to some controversy and conflict of decision. The substance of these decisions is, however, that it is necessary to look at the object of each Act that is under consideration to see whether and how far knowledge is of the essence of the offence created." In a recent case, *Becker v. Tillstone* (1894) 12 B. 345, under the Public Health Act, 1875, Section 117, which empowered a justice to order the destruction of unwholesome meat which is exposed for sale and to impose a fine or imprisonment on the person to whom it belongs, the Court decided that in order to support a conviction of the owner under the Section it is not necessary that there should be any proof that he had actual personal knowledge of the condition of the meat, the object of the enactment being that people should not be exposed to the danger of eating poison. With respect to the Section of the Public Health Ordinance, 1901, under which the defendant is charged, I am of opinion that the Legislature intended that the defendant should be convicted without any reference to a guilty intent, the object of the Section being that people should not be exposed to the danger of eating or drinking poison, and that anything which is likely to

injure life should not be sold. This Section of the Ordinance would be nugatory if proof of knowledge was insisted on, for it would then be always open to a defendant to say that he was not aware of the condition of the article sold, and that it was not his duty under the Ordinance to make any inquiries on this point with the obvious result that he might in practice go on selling food which was positively injurious without the possibility of being convicted. I therefore convict the defendant and order him to pay a fine of \$100, in default of which he will be imprisoned and kept to hard labour for two months.

USING A CARVING KNIFE TO SETTLE A QUARREL.

Chung Hon, a house boy at Station Hill, Peak had a quarrel with Loung Sun, a house cooling living at the same address, the other day, and took a carving knife to settle the dispute. The police were injured slightly about the body. The defendant pleaded guilty to unlawfully cutting and wounding the complainant, and was sentenced to receive twelve strokes of the birch and undergo forty-eight hours' detention.

BEFORE MR. KEMP.

LEAVING WITHOUT NOTICE.

Mr. Salomon, 43A, Fraya East, summoned a cook lately in his employ for leaving without reasonable notice on the 17th inst. The charge was denied.

The complainant in evidence stated that the defendant had been in his employ for one month and two days, and left on the 5th inst. Getting to know where he was living, she reported the matter to the police and had him arrested. The complainant was of opinion that the defendant left because she did not want to give evidence against his landlord in a charge (presumably) brought against him by the complainant.

The defendant, who said he was ordered out of the house by the complainant, was discharged.

JOINT STOCK SHARES.

Messrs. Vernon and Smyth say in their weekly share report, dated Hongkong, 23rd May.—In consequence of the general cessation of business to-morrow in commemoration of the anniversary of the birthday of our late Queen Victoria, our share report is issued a day earlier than customary. During the six days which have intervened since our last report, business has been conducted on a very restricted scale, but rates generally have been well maintained and close steady.

BAVING.—Hongkong and Shanghai have been sold in small lots at 850 per cent. prem., and 377½ per cent. prem., and close quiet at the former rate. The London rate is 451. 10s. 0d. Nationals are unchanged.

MARINE INSURANCES.—Unions are wanted at \$140, China Traders at \$58, North China at \$15, 180, and Yangtzes at \$125. Cantons are on offer at \$150.

FIRE INSURANCES.—Hongkong Fires are to be had at \$360, and China Fires at \$374. SHIPPING.—Hongkong, Canton and Macao have been sold at \$35, \$34 and \$34, and a few others have been sold at the latter rate. Indo-China has recovered their position, and after sales at \$135, \$136 and \$137 cash, are on offer at the latter rate. China Manilla are to be had at \$63 and \$53 for the old and new shares respectively. Douglases are obtainable at \$53. Star Ferry's are on offer at \$24 for the old shares, and \$27 for the new. Shells and China Mutuals are unchanged.

REFINERIES.—China Sugars have been placed and are wanted at \$134. Luxons have sellers at \$38.

MINING.—Panjoms have sold at \$7.30 to \$7.50, and are obtainable at the latter quotation. Changchows are wanted at \$335. Raubs have recovered a little and are in demand at \$21. Olivares have sellers at \$1 and \$1½ for the "A" and "B" shares respectively.

DOCKS, WHARVES AND GODOWNS.—Hongkong and Whampoa Docks have remained steady during the period under review, and close at \$37½ with a few sellers at the rate. Hongkong and Kowloon Wharves have sold at \$104 and \$105, and close with sellers at the latter rate. Wanchais are wanted at \$64, and New Amoy Docks at \$22½.

LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.—Hongkong Lands have sold at \$196 and \$197 cash and are in further demand at the latter rate. West Point are wanted at \$20. Humphreys Estates are in the market at \$10. Orient Hotels are obtainable at \$80. Hongkong Hotels after sales at \$129 and \$130 are quiet at the former rate.

COTTON MILLS.—There are no changes to report under this head. Hongkong Cottons can still be placed at \$7½.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Green Island Cement shares have dropped to \$19½ with sellers. China Borneos are on offer at \$38. Watsons can be obtained at \$16½ ex dividend paid this day. Electric are wanted at \$3½. China Providents are in demand at \$9½, but after sales at this rate there are no further shares obtainable. Ices continue in request at \$17½, and Tramways at \$225. Cigar Shares are unchanged.

MEMOS.—At an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Wanchai Warehouse and Storage Co., Limited, held at the office of the General Managers to-day, the sale of the whole of the Company's property for the sum of \$300,000 to the Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Limited, was approved. The third ordinary annual meeting for the 29th instant, the transfer books being closed from the 29th instant.

LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The C. P. R. steamer, *Empress of China*, arrived at Kobe at 3 p.m. on the 21st inst., and left again at midnight same day via Nagasaki for Shanghai, where she is due to arrive at 6 a.m. on the 25th inst.

The C. P. R. steamer, *Empress of Japan*, arrived at Kobe at 11.30 p.m. on the 21st inst., and left again at 1.30 p.m. on the 22nd for Yokohama, where she is due to arrive at 1 p.m. on the 23rd inst.

The silk ex the C. P. R. steamer, *Empress of India*, from Hongkong 24th ult., arrived in New York on 22nd inst.

The N. L. steamer, *Strasbourg*, from Hamburg, left Singapore for this port on the 23rd inst. and may be expected here on or about the 29th inst.

EXPORT CARGO.

For steamer *Ferdinand* sailed on the 11th May. For New York:—243 cases blackwoodware, 470 boxes Chinaware, 1,594 pkgs. merchandise.

For steamer *Pyrhus* sailed on the 11th May. For Liverpool:—100 bales matting, 3 pkgs. P. effects, 3 pkgs. sundries. For Manchester:—25 bales waste silk, 1 pkg. P. effects.

A WONDERFUL STORY.

We have now a wonderful statement. It comes by a roundabout channel, having been originally published by the *Patrie* of Paris, then copied by the *France-Californian*, which is said to be the French organ of San Francisco, and finally it is reproduced in Tokyo journals. The tale is that the injury which incapacitated Mr. Yang Yu for further conference with the Russian Foreign Office about Manchuria, was due to the Chinese diplomat's having been thrown down stairs by the servants of Count Lamaterf. Mr. Yang having insulted the Count at an interview when the Manchurian treaty was under discussion, the Count ordered his domestics to put him out of the apartment, and they employing more zeal than discretion, used such violence that Yang was precipitated to the bottom of the stairs and received a severe injury on the head. Such is the "yarn," and those that repeat it in Tokyo call attention to the circumstance that the *Patrie* is strongly pro-Russian and that the *France-Californian* is a constant advocate of the Franco-Russian Alliance, so that neither journal would be likely to spread an injurious rumour of such a kind were it not founded on fact. Our Tokyo contemporaries pay an undeservingly high compliment to these journals' respect for truth. When newspapers of the *Patrie* type are shown to set truth or patriotism above the gain of publishing a sensational story, journalism will have entered a more wholesome atmosphere than it now breathes. There are evidently folk whose gullibility has no limits, and so long as that is the case there will be other folk to cater for them. What disappoints us is that any lie, however clumsy or ridiculous, should interfere with the credit due to Mr. Yang for inventing an admirable story of diplomacy. Whether the Chinese Minister got a fit of apoplexy or whether he precipitated himself over the barriers, the extraordinary timeliness of the incident raised it to the plane of genius, and it is too bad that such puerile canards as that of the *France-Californian* should be imported into such a context.—*Japan Mail*.

RUSSIA AND JAPAN.

In a letter to the *Daily Express* Mr. Stafford Ransome writes:—

It had been my firm conviction that at no time during the last three years has war between Japan and Russia been imminent. From rumours I had heard before arriving in Japan this time I began to imagine that my conviction would have to undergo a change, for everyone was talking of the "Kokumin Doumeikai," a political party which had been formed for the purpose of checking Russian aggression in Manchuria; and the old fable of Japan being in that condition which is known as "appealing for a fight" was revived. Its leaders were men of standing, and the supporters of the Government found themselves shouldered to shoulder with influential Oppositionists, and the president of the party was no less a personage than Prince Koyote. The object of the "Kokumin Doumeikai" is to make impossible the annexation of Korea by Russia. That is the beginning and the end of Japanese policy as far as Russia is concerned; and Japan will be able to effect this when the time comes, because the heart of the nation will be in the work and because she understands her subject.

There are people who have suggested that a compact should be entered into to the effect that in return for Russia having a free hand in Manchuria Japan should have a corresponding advantage in Korea. Such an arrangement would suit Japan perfectly, were it not that Japan has fully grasped the fact that a treaty made with Russia at the present day is no more likely to be respected by that country than is a treaty made with China by the authorities of the Tang-Hi Yamén. It is for this reason that Japan feels that the only means of safeguarding Korea is to protect, and to protest vehemently, against the Russian absorption of Manchuria. From Japan's point of view, she is bound to sacrifice everything to the extent of going to war with Russia in order to preserve her influence with Korea. Russia will never care to try to take Korea if in doing so she had to face the fact that the price she would have to pay for it would be the annihilation of her Pacific fleet and of her ports. In all probability Japan could accomplish this single-headed with her present equipment. Japan does not want to possess Korea to-day, because the business of holding it would be a heavy tax on her military strength, and the governing of it would be more than she would care to undertake just now. Japan will not fight Russia unless the integrity of Korea is menaced, and my contention that there is no reason to suppose that it will come to war just now is based on the assumption that Great Britain will, in her own interests, be forced to aid and abet Japan in checking Russian aggression in Manchuria.

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TRADE MARK.

WHISKIES.

IRISH.

DUNVILLE'S V. R. ... 1 doz. Bottles. \$12.00

Do. "Special Liqueur" ... 15.00

SCOTCH.

F.O.S. Very old Liqueur ... 15.00

CLUB ... 12.00

SPECIAL SELECTED ... 11.00

CHOICE OLD HIGHLAND ... 8.00

GLENLIVET ... 7.00

HIGHLAND NECTAR ... 16.00

D.C.L. ... 13.00

HIGHLAND CLUB ... 10.00

DEWAN'S White Label ... 18.00

Do. EXTRA SPECIAL ... 14.00

Do. SPECIAL ... 12.00

P.D.C. ... 18.00

TEACHER'S "Highland Cream" ... 12.00

D.G. Dump bottle ... 8.00

PEAK BLEND ... 8.00

AMERICAN.

FINE OLD BOURBON ... \$18.00

CANADIAN RYE ... 15.00

N.B.—We hold a large stock of Whiskies in Wood, samples of which will be forwarded on application.

H. PRICE & CO.

12, QUEEN'S ROAD.

Hongkong, 15th May, 1901. [616]

QUAN WAH & CO.

DEALERS IN

ITALIAN MARBLE AND GRANITE MONUMENTS.

DESIGNS & PRICES ON APPLICATION

at No. 1, Queen's Road East, Hongkong

Hongkong, 17th October, 1899. [1044]

WO FAT & CO.

SHIP CHANDLERS, SAIL MAKERS, GENERAL STOREKEEPERS.

No. 11, LEE YUEN STREET, EAST.

Hongkong, 25th July, 1900. [207]

RUINART PERE & FILS, REIMS

Established 1719.

CHAMPAGNE GROWERS AND SHIPPERS.

Ship only the Finest Quality

Extra Dry (Green Seal)

LAUREN, WEGENER & CO.

Sole Agents.

Hongkong, 17th May, 1895. [1271]

CARTRIDGES.

NOBEL'S SPORTING BALLISTITE.

Absolutely Smokeless and Water-Resisting

THE BEST NITRO-POWDER IN THE WORLD

PRICE OF 12-BORE CARTRIDGES:

Loaded with Powder only, and 1 oz of Shot.

Primrose Cases ... \$5.65 ... \$7.40

Pegamoid Cases ... 6.25 ... 8.00

Ejector

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.
FOR SWATOW.
THE Company's Steamship
"THALES".
Captain Robson, will be despatched for the above port TO-DAY, the 24th inst., at Noon.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS, LAFRAIK & CO.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 24th May, 1901. [1334]

FOR SHANGHAI, CHINGKIANG AND WUHU.

THE Steamship
"ELITA NOSSACK".
Captain Bruhn, will be despatched for the above ports TO-MORROW, the 25th inst., at 5 P.M.
For Freight, apply to
EAST ASIATIC TRADING CO., Ltd.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 23rd May, 1901. [1330]

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY, AND FOCHOW.

THE Company's Steamship
"HAITAN".
Captain Roach, will be despatched for the above ports on SUNDAY, the 26th inst., at DAYLIGHT.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & CO.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 24th May, 1901. [1333]

THE CHINA & MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR MANILA.

THE Company's Steamship
"EMERALDA".
Captain J. McGinty, will be despatched as above on MONDAY, the 27th inst., at 5 P.M.
This steamer has Superior accommodation for Passengers and is fitted with the Electric Light.
A Doctor is carried.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
SHEWAN TOMES & CO.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 24th May, 1901. [1332]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship
"ARRATOON APCAR".
Having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods will be delivered from alongside.
Cargo impeding the discharge will be landed at once.
Cargo remaining on board after 2 P.M., on the 24th inst., will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Wharfe and Godown Company, Limited.
Consignees of Cargo from SINGAPORE and PENANG are requested to take IMMEDIATE delivery of their Goods from alongside; such Cargo impeding the discharge of the vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.
No Fire Insurance will be effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & CO.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 23rd May, 1901. [1329]

THE HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS will be ready to-morrow, and will contain—

Leading Articles—
The China Association's Report.
The Russians at Tientsin.
The Viti Case.
The Sale of Tainted Food.
Some Japanese views on China.
The Crisis: Telegrams.
The Noid of Municipal Freedom in Hongkong (II).
Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce.
The "St. David" Manslaughter.
Manila.
Welliwa.
Correspondence.
Review.
Supreme Court.
A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd.
Yokohama Races.
Hongkong Volunteer Corps.
Hongkong and Port News.
Subscription, \$12 per Annum, payable in advance; postage, \$2.
Extra copies 30 cents each, Cash.
Copies can be posted from the Office to addresses sent; including postage 34 cents each, or \$1 for three copies Cash.
Hongkong, 24th May, 1901.

IMMEDIATE.

LADY or MARRIED COUPLE
WANTED TO SHARE with another LADY an exceptionally good house, with a fine view, in a healthy locality in Kowloon.
Apply by letter to—
X. Z.
Care of Office of this Paper.
Hongkong, 23rd May, 1901. [1328]

CANDIDATES for POLICE in NAVAL YARD REQUIRED. Must be of Good Character and British Birth, between 25 and 35 years of age.

Apply with Papers to—
COMMANDER
H. M. Naval Yard.
Hongkong, 25th April, 1901. [1106]

ASSISTANT WANTED by the ROBINSON PIANO CO., LTD.

Apply—
13, QUEEN'S ROAD.
Hongkong, 8th May, 1901. [1304]

RESPECTABLE FIRM of good standing in the Philippines WANTS AGENCY of Fire Insurance Company for Manila and/or Iloilo, Cebu, &c.

M. J. F.
Care of Daily Press Office.
Hongkong, 21st May, 1901. [1296]

A ON & CO.,
PHOTOGRAPHERS AND PORTRAIT PAINTERS.

All kinds of Oil Paintings and Photographic Enlargements.

39A, TOP FLOOR, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, Opposite to Chas. J. Gann & Co.
Hongkong, 20th March, 1901. [797]

AUCTIONS

NOTICE.
THE Sale of SILK TAPESTRIES will be continued daily at the Sales Rooms of Messrs. HUGHES & HOUGH until SATURDAY NEXT, the 25th inst., on which date any balance remaining unsold will be offered for sale by Public Auction at 2.30 P.M.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, 22nd May, 1901. [1313]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Underigned has received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, on TUESDAY, the 26th May, 1901, at 2.45 P.M., at No. 26, Morrison Hill Road, THE WHOLE OF THE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE (Full Particulars in Catalogue).
On View on Monday, the 27th May.
Terms:—Cash on delivery.
GEO. F. LAMBERT,
Auctioneer.
Hongkong, 23rd May, 1901. [1324]

BANK HOLIDAYS.

THE Undermentioned Banks will be CLOSED for the transaction of Public Business TO-DAY (FRIDAY), the 24th inst., the Anniversary of the Birthday of Her late Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria, and on MONDAY, the 27th inst., WHITE MONDAY.

For the CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

T. P. COCHRANE, Manager, Hongkong.

For the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.

For the NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA, LIMITED.

GEO. W. F. PLAYFAIR, Chief Manager.

For the MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

JOHN THURBURN, Manager, Hongkong.

For the BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE, Hongkong Agency.

L. BERINDOAGUE, Acting Manager.

For the BANK OF CHINA & JAPAN, LIMITED.

J. W. R. TAYLOR, Manager.

For the YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

TARO HODSUMI, Manager.

For the IMPERIAL BANK OF CHINA, LIMITED.

E. W. RUTTER, Manager.

For the DEUTSCH-ASIATISCHE BANK, H. SCHOTTLANDER, Acting Manager.

Hongkong, 23rd May, 1901. [1319]

INSURANCE HOLIDAYS.

THE Undermentioned Insurance Offices will be CLOSED for the transaction of Public Business TO-DAY (FRIDAY), the 24th inst., the Anniversary of the Birthday of Her late Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria, and on MONDAY, the 27th inst., WHITE MONDAY.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., General Agents.

CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE, LIMITED, and General Managers.

HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE CO., LD. For the UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LIMITED.

W. J. SAUNDERS, Secretary.

For the NORTH CHINA INSURANCE CO., LIMITED.

W. H. PERCIVAL, Agent.

For the CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE Co., LIMITED.

W. H. RAY, Secretary.

For the YANGTZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

SHEWAN TOMES & CO., Agents.

For the CHINA FIRE INSURANCE CO., LD. GEO. L. TOMLIN, Secretary.

Hongkong, 23rd May, 1901. [1320]

IRON FRAMED

NEW PIANOS

GUARANTEED FOR CLIMATE.

\$370 CASH

OR MONTHLY PAYMENTS.

ROBINSON PIANO CO., LD.

Hongkong, 20th May, 1901. [1323]

BANQUE DE L'INDO CHINE.

WHEREAS the following UN-ISSUED NOTES have been STOLEN from the Promises of the BANQUE DE L'INDO CHINE and which said Notes are expressed on the face thereof to be payable at the Branch Office of the said Banque in Saigon, the numbers of which said Notes are as follows:—
Series V 491 to 1,000 of \$1 (One dollar) each
Series Z 491 to 1,000 of \$1 (One dollar) each
The Public are hereby CAUTIONED that the Public are hereby CAUTIONED against purchasing or dealing in any way with such Notes, as the Banque De L'Indo Chine accept no liability for the same.
By Order of the Chief Manager in Saigon.
L. BERINDOAGUE,
Acting Manager.
Hongkong, 26th February, 1901. [901]

NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.
MAESTRO A. CATTANEO.

GRAND MASS (with Organ Accept).
No. 1 ALBUM (3 Songs, English & Italian).
No. 2 ALBUM (3 Songs).
The "LILLY" Waltz and "ELIZA" Waltz.
NEW FEATURE—
Pocket Edition of Pianoforte Music: including MARCH dedicated to Hongkong Volunteers and POLKA to Peak Residents.
To be had of all MUSIC DEALERS. [1078-2]

TO LET

TO LET.
A VERY spacious and well-ventilated EUROPEAN HOUSE with a GARDEN and TENNIS LAWN, No. 37, ROBINSON ROAD, known as "FERNSIDE," containing 6 ROOMS, BATH ROOM and OUTHOUSE.
Possession from 1st June, 1901.
Apply to—
TAM TSZ KONG,
42, Lombard Street West.
Hongkong, 13th April, 1901. [1008]

TO LET.
(From 1st April next).

TWO SPACIOUS GODOWNS, with UPPER FLOORS for Dry Goods, Nos. 1 and 2, facing the Sea, and situated at BEL-CHEE'S BAY on M. Lot 243.

Apply to—
JOSEPH & CO.,
1, Duddell Street.
Hongkong, 26th March, 1901. [865]

TO LET.

"RAVENSHILL EAST."
Apply to—
DEACON & HASTINGS,
Hongkong, 24th April, 1901. [1005]

OFFICES TO LET.

2ND FLOORS of Nos. 62A and 64, and GROUND FLOOR No. 68, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

Apply to—
ON CHAI & CO.,
2nd Floor No. 52, Gage Street.
Hongkong, 16th January, 1901. [234]

TO LET.

POSSESSION 1ST JULY, 1901.

NO. 10, ARBUTHNOT ROAD, 6 ROOMS.

Apply to—
E. A. DE CARVALHO,
C. F. DE CARVALHO.
Hongkong, 20th May, 1901. [1290]

ROOM TO LET.

BEDROOMS with BOARD, good Position.

Apply by letter to—
B. D.,
Care of Daily Press Office.
Hongkong, 20th May, 1901. [1291]

TO LET.

NO. 6, ICE HOUSE LANE, and THREE GODOWNS in DUDDELL STREET.

Apply to—
A. RUMJAHN,
Hongkong, 21st May, 1901. [1297]

TO LET.

NOS. 2 & 5, RICHMOND TERRACE—Immediate Possession.

Apply to—
LAU CHU PAK,
Care of A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 2nd April, 1901. [612]

TO LET.

A HOUSE in RIFON TERRACE.

Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.
Hongkong, 2nd May, 1901. [168]

TO BE LET.

NEWLY-BUILT HOUSES on ROBINSON ROAD and MOSQUE JUNCTION.

Immediate possession.
Apply to—
H. L. NORONHA,
Executor of the Estate of the late D. Noronha.
Hongkong, 22nd May, 1901. [1308]

TO LET.

A FURNISHED ROOM, Hongkong, Lady or Gentleman, with BOARD.

Apply by letter to—
A. B.,
Care of Office of this Paper.
Hongkong, 16th May, 1901. [1244]

TO LET.

GODOWN in DUDDELL STREET from 1st June.

Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 1st May, 1901. [1148]

TO LET.

POSSESSION APRIL 1ST.

NO. 1, STEWART TERRACE.

Apply to—
J. W. NOBLE,
Hongkong, 6th March, 1901. [661]

TO LET.

WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.

NO. 9, SEYMOUR ROAD.

Apply to—
S. B.,
Care of Daily Press Office.
Hongkong, 14th March, 1901. [740]

TO LET.

HOUSE at MOUNT KELLET SPUR, now in occupation of H. MATHESON BROWN, Esq.

Apply to—
LINSTEAD & DAVIS,
Hongkong, 27th March, 1901. [876]

BOARD AND RESIDENCE.

MRS. GILLANDERS

"GLENWOOD,"
21, CAINE ROAD.
Hongkong, 20th September, 1900. [869]

BOARD AND RESIDENCE.

COMFORTABLY FURNISHED ROOMS, with Board.

Apply to Mrs. MATHER.
2, Pedder's Hill.
Hongkong, 1st January, 1892.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

MRS. SIDNEY JEFFREY.
"VERITAS,"
BEACH ROAD WEST, FELIXSTOWE, SUFFOLK, ENGLAND.
Hongkong, 28th August, 1900. [73]

HONGKONG BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

BOOKBINDING

"DAILY PRESS" OFFICE.
The only office in China having European taught workmen. Equal to Home Work.

BUILDERS

KANG ON,
Contractor; 30, D'Aguilar Street. Local and Coast Port Buildings, Timber, Brick and Granite.
Mechanics engaged, Estimates given.

CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS, &c.

THE PHARMACY,
10, Queen's Road Central. Family and Dispensing Chemists, Wines, Spirits and Cigars.

THE VICTORIA DISPENSARY,
Chemists and Druggists, High-class Assorted Waters, Dealers in Photographic Requisites, Queen's Road.

FURNITURE WAREHOUSEMEN

A CHEE & CO., Established 1850.
Every Household Requisite. Depot for Bestman's Kodak Films and Accessories; 17A, Queen's Road Central.

JEWELLER

MAISON LEVY HERMANOS,
Diamond Merchants and Watchmakers, 40, Watson's Building, Queen's Road. Also at Shanghai, Manila, Paris and Iloilo.

PHOTOGRAPHERS

A. FONG,
The largest and most complete Studio in Hongkong. Established 1859. Views, Enlargements, Ivory Miniatures, Oil Paintings, &c.; 100 House Street.

MEE CHEUNG,
100 House Street, Top Floor. Permanent Enlargements, Groups, Views, etc.; Development Works, Amateurs' Requisites.

M. MUMEYA, JAPANESE ARTIST.
Bromide and Cyanotype Enlargements and also colouring Photos and relief Photos. Views of China and Manila. Work done for Amateurs; No. 8A, Queen's Road Central.

H. YERA,
Japanese Photographer, 14, Beaconsfield Arcade, Queen's Road Cl, also Wanchai. Amateurs' Requisites a Specialty.

PRINTING

"DAILY PRESS" OFFICE.
Proofs read by Englishmen.

STOREKEEPERS

F. BLACKHEAD & CO.,
Navy Contractors, Shipchandlers, Sailmakers, Provision and Coal Merchants, Praya Central, next Hongkong Hotel.

BISMARCK & CO.,
Navy Contractors, Ship Chandlery, Provision and Coal Merchants, Sailmakers, &c. Fresh Water supplied to Vessels in the Harbour.

KWONG SANG & CO.,
Shipchandlers, Sailmakers, Hardware, Engineer Tools, Brass and Iron Merchants, 144, Des Voeux Road.

MORE & SEIMUND,
43 and 45, Des Voeux Road. Shipchandlers, Sailmakers, Riggers, Commission Agents and General Storekeepers; Sole Agents for Shipowners' Commission ("Greyhound Brand") and Blundell, Spence & Co.'s Commission.

TAILORS

R. HAUGHTON & CO.,
Navy, Military and Court; 13, Queen's Road, Opposite Kuhn's Curry Store.

TOBACCONISTS

D. S. DADY BURJOR, "LOS FILIPINOS,"
Importer of the Best Manila Cigars; 25, Pottinger Street.

WATCHMAKERS

DROZ & CO.,
19, Queen's Road Central. Repairs of Watches and Clocks by competent European experts, at moderate rates.

NOTICE.

THIS is to notify the Public that a person known as LEUNG CHUK SANG, of WENG FAT, No. 24, Stanley Street, has no connection whatsoever with the undersigned.

WING FAT,
Printer and Stationer,
No. 16, Pottinger Street.
Hongkong, 22nd May, 1901. [1311]

VICTORIA PRECEPTORY.

A REGULAR MEETING of the VICTORIA PRECEPTORY will be held at the FREEMASONS' HALL on MONDAY, the 27th inst., at 8.30 for 9 P.M. precisely. Visiting Sir Knights are cordially invited to attend.

Hongkong, 22nd May, 1901. [1310]

COLD STORAGE.

THE HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LIMITED is now prepared to receive perishable provisions for Cold Storage at EAST POINT at Moderate Rates.

Wm. PARLANE,
Manager.
Hongkong, 17th February, 1899. [165]

FOR SALE, at the PEAK, several Desirable Residences. Well Situated, and Let to Good Tenants.

For Particulars, apply to
R. C. WILCOX,
8, Beaconsfield Arcade.
Hongkong, 22nd May, 1901. [1309]

BANKS

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL \$10,000,000
RESERVE FUND \$10,000,000
STERLING RESERVE \$10,000,000
SILVER RESERVE \$10,000,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS \$10,000,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
R. SHEWAN, Esq.—Chairman.
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A. Haupt, Esq. H. Schubert, Esq.
D. Meyer Moses, Esq. N. A. Siebs, Esq.
A. J. Raymond, Esq. H. W. Slade, Esq.
R. L. Richardson Esq. H. E. Tomkins, Esq.
Paul Witkowski, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER:
Hongkong—SIR THOMAS JACKSON.

MANAGER:
Shanghai—E. M. BEVIS, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON AND COUNTRY BANKING COMPANY, LIMITED.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Account at the rate of 2 per Cent. per Annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS:
For 3 months, 2 1/2 per cent. per Annum.
For 6 months, 3 per cent. per Annum.
For 12 months, 4 per cent. per Annum.

T. JACKSON,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 29th April, 1901. [24]

HUMPHREYS ESTATE AND FINANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.
OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FROM	STEAMERS	DUR
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"PROMETHEUS"	On 28th May.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"GLAUCUS"	On 11th June.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"ALCINOUS"	On 14th June.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
LONDON	"CALCEAS"	On 28th May.
LONDON	"DARDANUS"	On 11th June.
LONDON	"MACHAON"	On 25th June.
LIVERPOOL, DIRECT	"PROMETHEUS"	On 9th July.
(Taking Cargo at London Rates)	"RHIPHEUS"	On 6th June.

For Freight, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS O. S. S. Co.

Hongkong, 20th April, 1901.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO.,
LIMITED.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
ILOILO and CEBU	"KAIFONG"	On 28th May.
AMOI, SINGAPORE, SAMA- RANG and SOUBABAYA	"SHANTUNG"	On 29th May.
SHANGHAI	"WHAMPAO"	On 29th May.
TIENSIN	"KWEIYANG"	On 5th June.
PORT DARWIN, THURSDAY ISLAND, COOKTOWN, TOWN- SVILLE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY and MELBOURNE	"CHANGSHA"	On 10th June.
MANILA	"CHANGSHA"	On 10th June.

* The attention of Passengers is directed to the superior accommodation offered by these steamers, which are fitted throughout with Electric Light. A duly qualified Surgeon is carried.

For Freight or Passage, apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS.

Hongkong, 13th May, 1901.

THE OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA,
LIMITED.FOR ANPING VIA SWATOW AND
AMOI.
THE Company's Steamship"MAIDZURU MARU."
Captain K. Sobajima, will be despatched for the
above ports on WEDNESDAY, the 20th
instant.For Freight or Passage, apply to
THE MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA,
Agents.

Hongkong, 21st May, 1901.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVI-
GATION COMPANY.STEAM TO SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.
(In close connection with the Company's
accelerated line to Trieste).

THE Company's Steamship

"MELPOMENE."
Captain Matovich, will be despatched as above
on FRIDAY, the 31st inst., P.M.
For information as to Passage and Freight,
apply toSANDER, WIELER & CO.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 20th May, 1901.

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE TO
NEW YORKVIA PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL.
PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG."AFRIDI" ... 31st May.
"HILGLEN" ... 14th June.
"LOWTHER CASTLE" ... 30th June.
"HEATHBURN" ... About 17th July.
"HUDSON" ...
"JUPITER" ...
"SATSUMA" ...

* Calling at MANILA.

For Freight and further information, apply to
DODWELL & CO., LD.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 24th May, 1901.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES
MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOTS-POSTE FRANCAIS.

NOTICE.

STEAM FOR
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA,
COLOMBO, PONDICHERY, MADRAS,
CALCUTTA, DIBOUTI, EGYPT,
MARSEILLES, MEDITERRANEAN
AND BLACK SEA PORTS,
LONDON, HAVRE, BORDEAUX,
also

PORTS OF BRAZIL AND RIVER PLATE.

ON MONDAY, the 3rd June, 1901, at
1 P.M., the Company's Steamship
"LAOS", Captain Flanin, with Mail,
Passengers, Speed and Cargo, will leave this
port for MARSEILLES via Ports of Call,
WITHOUT TRANSHIPMENT.Cargo and Speed will be registered for London
as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in
transit through Marseilles for the principal
places of Europe.Shipping Orders will be granted till Noon.
Cargo will be received on board until 4 P.M.
and Parcels until 3 P.M. on the 2nd
June. (Parcels are not to be sent on board;
they must be left at the Agency's Office). Con-
tents and Value of Packages are required.For further particulars, apply at the Com-
pany's Office.G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.

Hongkong, 21st May, 1901.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE Undersigned GENERAL AGENTS
in CHINA and JAPAN for the above Line
are prepared to issue THROUGH BILLS
OF LADING for all the principal ports in
SOUTH AFRICA, in connection with INDO-
CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION Co.'s fortnightly
service hence to CALCUTTA. Sailings from
CALCUTTA for CAPE PORTS every fortnight.For Freight and further particulars,
apply toDODWELL & CO., LIMITED,
General Agents for China and Japan.

Hongkong, 4th August, 1897.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH

U. S. MAIL LINES.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO. OCCIDENTAL & ORIENTAL S.S. CO.
TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS TO JAPAN, THE UNITED STATES,
MEXICO, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA AND EUROPETHE OVERLAND RAILWAYS AND ATLANTIC AND OTHER CONNECTING
STEAMERS.

VIA INLAND SEA OF JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.	
"CHINA" ...	SATURDAY, 25th May, at Noon.
"DORIC" ...	SATURDAY, 1st June, at Noon.
"PERU" ...	TUESDAY, 18th June, at Noon.
"COPTIC" ...	THURSDAY, 27th June, at Noon.
"CITY OF PEKING" ...	SATURDAY, 13th July, at Noon.
"GAELIC" ...	TUESDAY, 23rd July, at Noon.

THE P. M. Co.'s Steamship "CHINA" will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO,
via SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, INLAND SEA, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, and
HONOLULU on SATURDAY, the 25th inst., at Noon, taking Freight for Japan, the
United States and Europe.Steamers of these lines pass through the INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, and call at HONO-
LULU, and passengers are allowed to break their journey at any point en route.Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic
lines of Steamers, and to the principal cities of the United States or Canada. Rates may be
obtained on application.Passengers holding through ORDERS TO EUROPE have the choice of the Overland
Rail route from San Francisco, including the SOUTHERN PACIFIC, CENTRAL
PACIFIC, UNION PACIFIC, DENVER, and RIO GRANDE and NORTHERN
PACIFIC RAILWAYS; also the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY on payment of
\$4 in addition to the regular tariff rates.Passengers holding orders for OVERLAND CITIES in United States have between
San Francisco and Chicago, the option of the SOUTHERN PACIFIC, CENTRAL
PACIFIC, UNION PACIFIC, DENVER and RIO GRANDE and other direct lines.

Particulars of the various routes can be had on application.

Special Rates (first class only) to European Ports, are granted to Missionaries, members of
the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Consular Services, and to Open Civil Service officials
located in Asia, and to European officials in the service of the Governments of China and Japan.TO UNITED STATES AND CANADIAN PORTS, Special rates (first class only)
are granted to Missionaries, members of the Naval and Military
Services, and to Consular and Diplomatic officials of Governments of China and Japan.RETURN PASSAGE.—Passengers who do not hold round-trip tickets but who have paid
full first-class fare from ports of call in the Orient to the United States, Canada or Europe, and
re-embark at San Francisco or Honolulu for the return voyage at any time within twelve months,
will be allowed a reduction of ten per cent. from fare to San Francisco or Honolulu, to original
port of embarkation.Passengers who do not hold round-trip tickets but who have paid full first-class fare from
the United States, Canada or Europe, to a port of call in Japan or China and re-embark at such port
of call for return voyage at any time within twelve months, will be allowed a reduction of ten per
cent. from fare to San Francisco or Honolulu.Through Bills of Lading issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to
San Francisco, to Atlantic and Inland Cities of the United States, via Overland Railway, to
Havana, Trinidad, and Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, by the
Companies' and connecting Steamers.Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. the day previous to sailing. Parcel Packages
will be received at the Office until 5 P.M. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to
address in full; value of same is required.Consular Invoices to accompany each shipment of Cargo or Parcel (valued at \$100 gold
or over) destined to points beyond San Francisco in the United States, should be sent to the
Company's Office, addressed to the Collector of Customs, San Francisco.Merchant's Invoice will be sufficient for Cargo or Parcel (each shipment) when the value is
less than \$100 U.S. gold.For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Companies,
Queen's Building.

Hongkong, 6th May, 1901.

CALIFORNIA AND ORIENTAL
STEAMSHIP COMPANY.IN CONNECTION WITH THE
ATCHEFON, TOPEKA AND SANTA FE
RAILROAD CO.PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM
HONGKONG TO SAN DIEGO
AND SAN FRANCISCO;
VIA INLAND SEA OF JAPAN AND
HONOLULU.TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS
TO JAPAN PORTS AND
HONOLULU.THE UNITED STATES,
MEXICO, CENTRAL AND SOUTH
AMERICA, &c.

S.S. "BELGIAN KING" ... About 10th June.

THE Steamship "BELGIAN KING" will
be despatched for SAN DIEGO and
SAN FRANCISCO via MOJI, KOBE and
YOKOHAMA on or about 10th June.Through Bills of Lading issued to any point
in the United States.Cargo will be received on board until 5 P.M.
the day previous to sailing. Parcel Packages
will be received at the Office until the same
time. All parcels should be marked to address
in full. Value of same is required.Consular Invoices, to accompany Cargo des-
tined to points beyond San Diego, should be
sent to the Company's Office, addressed to the
Collector of Customs, San Diego.For further information as to Freight or
Passage, apply toBUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

Hongkong, 16th May, 1901.

THE UNITED STATES AND CHINA
JAPAN STEAMSHIP LINE.

FOR NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamship

"INDRANI"
will be despatched for the above port on or
about 25th June, 1901.For Freight, apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 17th May, 1901.

SHEWAN TOMES & CO.'S NEW YORK
LINE.

FOR NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamship

"ARARA"
will be despatched for the above port on or
about 1st August, 1901.For Freight, apply to
SHEWAN TOMES & CO.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 15th May, 1901.

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

FROM HAMBURG, PENANG AND
SINGAPORE.

THE N.D.L. Steamship

"NUERNBERG."
Captain Mayer, having arrived from the
above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby
requested to send in their Bills of Lading for
counter-signature by the Undersigned and to
take immediate delivery of their Goods from
alongside.Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless
notice to the contrary be given before 10 A.M.
TO-MORROW.Any Cargo impeding her discharge will be
landed into the Godowns of the Hongkong and
Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited,
and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.No Claims will be admitted after the Goods
have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining
undelivered after the 24th May will be subject
to rent.All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are
to be left in the Godowns, where they will be
examined on the 24th May, at 3 P.M.
No Fire Insurance has been effected.HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE,
Hongkong Office.

Hongkong, 17th May, 1901.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship

"PEKIN."
FROM BOMBAY AND STRAITS.
Consignees of Cargo by the above-named
vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are
being landed and placed at their risk in the
Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown
Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each
consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark,
and delivery can be obtained as soon as the
goods are landed.This vessel brings on Cargo:—
From Persian Gulf, ex B. I. S. N., and
B. & P. S. N. Co.'s Steamers.Goods not cleared by the 28th inst., at 4 P.M.,
will be subject to rent.No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in
any case whatever.All damaged packages must be left in the
Godowns, and a certificate of the damage ob-
tained from the Godown Company within ten
days after the vessel's arrival here, after which
no claims will be recognised.H. A. RITCHIE,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 21st May, 1901.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVI-
GATION COMPANY.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM TRIESTE, FIUME, PORT SAID,
ADELPHI, COLOMBO, PENANG
AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"INDIA,"
having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby
informed that their Goods are being landed at
their risk into the Godowns of the Hong-
kong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co.,
Limited, whence delivery may be obtained.This vessel brings Cargo:—
From Venice, ex s.s. Maximiliana, trans-
shipped at Trieste.From Legnano, ex s.s. Poseidon and
Imperator, transhipped at Port Said.Optional Cargo will be discharged here unless
notice to the contrary be given immediately.No claims will be admitted after the Goods
have left the Godowns, and all claims must be
sent in to the office of the undersigned before
Noon on the 28th of May, or they will not be
recognised.No Fire Insurance has been effected, and any
Goods remaining in the Godowns after the 28th
of May will be subject to rent.Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
SANDER, WIELER & CO.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 21st May, 1901.

STEAMSHIP "NATAL"

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES
MARITIMES.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from London, ex
s.s. Guadiana and Bordeaux, ex s.s.
Ville de Marseille, in connection with above
Steamer are hereby informed that their
Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treas-
ure and Valuables, are being landed and stored at
their risks into the Godowns of the Hongkong
and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Limited,
at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained
immediately after landing.Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless
intimation is received from the Consignees
before 5 P.M., TO-DAY, requesting it to be
landed here.Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the
Undersigned, Goods remaining unclaimed after
MONDAY, the 27th inst., at Noon, will be
subject to rent and landing charges.All claims must be sent in to me on or before
the 27th inst., or they will not be recognised.All damaged packages will be examined on
MONDAY, the 27th inst., at 3 P.M.
No Fire Insurance has been effected.G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Agents.

Hongkong, 20th May, 1901.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM MIDDLESBOROUGH, ANTWERP,
LONDON, PORT SAID, COLOMBO
AND SINGAPORE.

THE Company's Steamship

"WAKASA MARU,"
having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees
of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods
are being landed and placed at their risk in the
Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown
Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each
consignment will be sorted out mark by mark
and delivery can be obtained as soon as the
Goods are landed.Optional goods will be carried on unless in-
structions are given to the contrary before
4 P.M., TO-DAY.Goods not cleared by the 28th instant will be
subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

All ship-damaged packages must be left in the
Godowns and Notice of same sent to this Office
before the 31st inst., or claims in connection
therewith will not be recognised.NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Agents.

Hongkong, 21st May, 1901.

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer

"ACHILLES."
are hereby notified that the Cargo is being dis-
charged into Craft, and/or landed at the God-
owns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf
and Godown Company, Ltd.; in both cases it
will lie at Consignees' risk. The Cargo will be
ready for delivery from Craft or Godown on
and after the 22nd instant.Optional Cargo will be landed unless notice
has been given prior to steamer's arrival.
Goods undelivered after the 25th instant
will be subject to rent. All damaged Goods
must be left in the Godowns, where they will be
examined at 11 A.M. on the 30th instant.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

Hongkong, 20th May, 1901.

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "BENGLOE."
FROM LONDON AND STRAITS.CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby in-
formed that all Goods are being landed
at their risk into the Godowns of the Hong-
kong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Com-
pany, whence and/or from the Wharves delivery
may be obtained.No Claims will be admitted after the Goods
have left the Godowns, and all Goods
undelivered after the 28th instant, will be
subject to rent.All claims against the Steamer must be pre-
sented to the Undersigned on or before the 5th
June, or they will not be recognised.All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are
to be left in the Godowns, where they will be
examined on the 28th instant, at 11 A.M.
No Fire Insurance has been effected.Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 21st May, 1901.

INTIMATIONS.

DODGE WOOD SPLIT
PULLEYS.ALL SIZES TO FIT ALL SIZED
SHAFTS IN STOCK.Also large Stocks of
GANDY COTTON BELTING.SOLE AGENTS
LUTGENS, EINHORN & CO.
HONGKONG.

95-2

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY

TRADE THERAPION MARK

This successful and highly popular remedy, as employed
in the Continental Hospitals by Rizzoli, Biondi, Jodet, Val-
peau, and others, combines all the desiderata to be sought in
a medicine of the kind, and cures everything bilious and
empy.THERAPION No. 1 is a re-
markably short and often a few days only, removes all discharges from
the urinary organs, effectually supersedes injections, the use
of which is irreparable harm by laying the foundation of
stricture and other serious diseases. In dysentery, piles, irri-
tation of the bowels, cough, bronchitis, asthma, and some of
the most trying complaints of this kind, it will be found
astonishingly efficacious, affording prompt relief where
other well tried remedies have been powerless.THERAPION No. 2 is a pur-
gative of the most delicate and pleasant nature, and is well
adapted for which it has been too much a fashion to employ
mercury, nuxvomica, &c., to the destruction of sufferers'
teeth and ruin of health. This preparation purifies the
whole system through the blood, and thoroughly eliminates
every noxious matter from the body.THERAPION No. 3 is for ex-
haustion, nervous debility, sleeplessness, and all the
distressing consequences of early excess, overwork, and
indiscretion, &c. It possesses surprising power
in restoring strength and vigour to the debilitated.THERAPION is sold by all the principal
Chemists and Medicine Vendors in England, France, and
elsewhere. It is a fact of the highest importance that
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